WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An aqueous ink composition comprising:

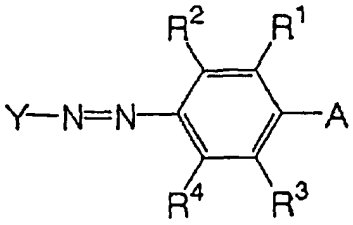
a color microparticle dispersion including an oil-soluble dye;

a hydrophilic organic solvent: and

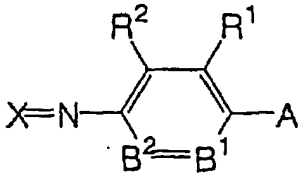
a fluorine type surfactant other than a perfluoroalkylenesulfonic acid or derivatives thereof.

2. An aqueous ink composition according to claim 1, wherein the oil-soluble dye includes at least one selected from the group consisting of compounds represented by the following general formulae (I), (II), (Y-I), (M-I) and (C-I):

General formula (I)



General formula (II)



wherein R^1, R^2, R^3 and R^4 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, a cyano group, a hydroxy group, a nitro group, an amino group, an alkylamino group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, an amido group, an arylamino group, a ureide group, a sulfamoylamino group, an alkylthio group, an arylthio group, an alkoxycarbonylamino group, a sulfonamido group, a carbamoyl group, a sulfamoyl group, a sulfonyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, a heterocyclic oxy group, an azo group,

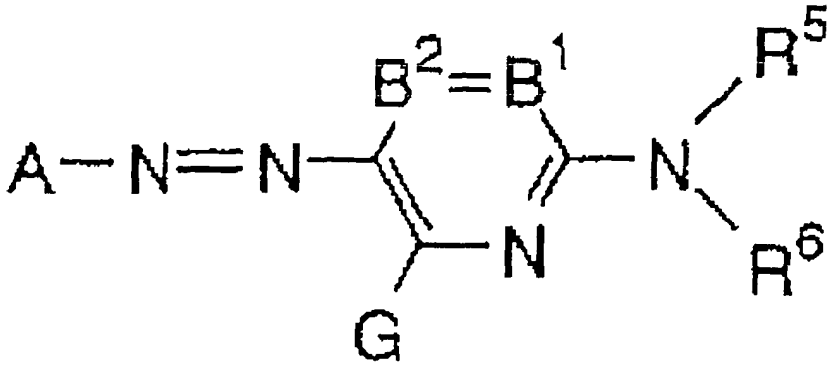
an acyloxy group, a carbamoyloxy group, a silyloxy group, an aryloxycarbonyl group, an aryloxycarbonylamino group, an imide group, a heterocyclic thio group, a sulfinyl group, a phosphoryl group, an acyl group, a carboxyl group or a sulfo group; A represents $-NR^5R^6$ or a hydroxy group; R^5 and R^6 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group or a heterocyclic group and may be bonded with each other to form an aromatic ring or a hetero ring; B^1 represents $=C(R^3)-$ or $=N-$; B^2 represents $-C(R^4)=$ or $-N=$, at least one of R^1 and R^5, R^3 and R^6, and R^1 and R^2 may be respectively bonded with each other to form an aromatic ring or hetero ring;

General formula (Y-I)

A-N = N-B

wherein A and B each independently represents a heterocyclic group which may be substituted;

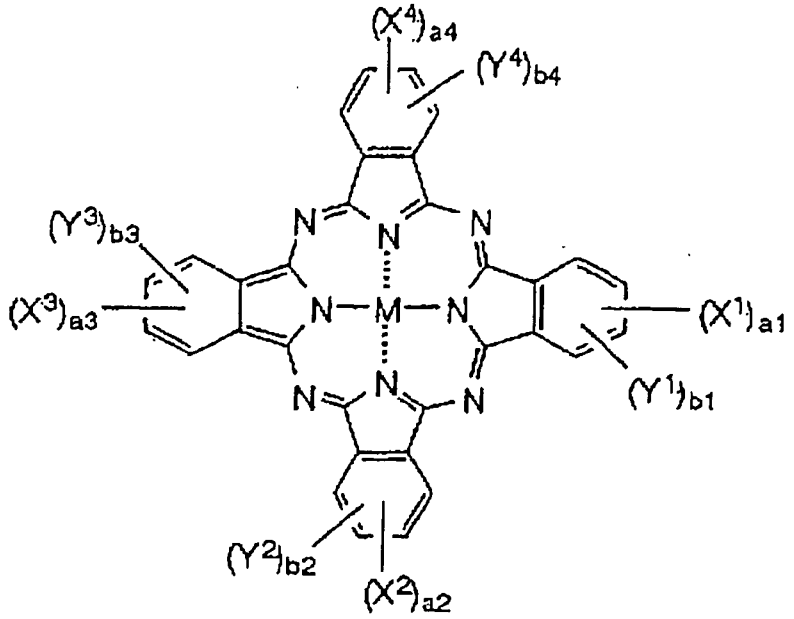
General formula (M-I)



wherein A represents a substituent including a five-membered hetero ring; B^1 represents $=CR^1-$ and B^2 represents $-CR^2=$, or one of B^1 and B^2 represents a nitrogen atom and the other

of B^1 and B^2 represents $=CR^1-$ or $-CR^2=$; R^5 and R^6 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, an acyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, an aryloxycarbonyl group, a carbamoyl group, an alkylsulfonyl group, an arylsulfonyl group or a sulfamoyl group where each group may further have a substituent; G, R^1 and R^2 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, a cyano group, a carboxyl group, a carbamoyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, an aryloxycarbonyl group, an acyl group, a hydroxy group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, a silyloxy group, an acyloxy group, a carbamoyloxy group, a heterocyclic oxy group, an alkoxycarbonyloxy group, an aryloxycarbonyloxy group, an amino group substituted with an alkyl group, an aryl group or a heterocyclic group, an acylamino group, a ureide group, a sulfamoylamino group, an alkoxycarbonylamino group, an aryloxycarbonylamino group, an alkylarylsulfonylamino group, an arylsulfonylamino group, an aryloxycarbonylamino group, a nitro group, an alkylthio group, an arylthio group, an alkylsulfonyl group, an arylsulfonyl group, an alkylsulfinyl group, an arylsulfinyl group, a sulfamoyl group, a sulfo group or a heterocyclic thio group where each group may be further substituted; and R^1 and R^5 or R^5 and R^6 may be bonded to form a five- or six-membered ring;

General formula (C-I)



wherein X^1, X^2, X^3 and X^4 each independently represents $-SO-Z^1$, $-SO_2-Z^1$ or $-SO_2NR^{21}R^{22}$; Z^1 represents a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group or a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group; R^{21} and R^{22} each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group or a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group; R^{21} and R^{22} are not both hydrogen atoms at the same time; Y^1, Y^2, Y^3 and Y^4 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an

alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an alkenyl group, an aralkyl group, an aryl group, a heterocyclic group, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, an amino group, an alkylamino group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, an amido group, an arylamino group, a ureide group, a sulfamoylamino group, an alkylthio group, an arylthio group, an alkoxycarbonylamino group, a sulfonamido group, a carbamoyl group, a sulfamoyl group, a sulfonyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, a heterocyclic oxy group, an azo group, an acyloxy group, a carbamoyloxy group, a silyloxy group, an aryloxycarbonyl group, an aryloxycarbonylamino group, an imide group, a heterocyclic thio group, a phosphoryl group, an acyl group, a carboxyl group or a sulfo group where each group may further have a substituent; a^1 and b^1 each independently denotes an integer from 0 to 4 and satisfy the relationship: $a^1 + b^1 = 4$, a^2 and b^2 each independently denotes an integer from 0 to 4 and satisfy the relationship: $a^2 + b^2 = 4$, a^3 and b^3 each independently denotes an integer from 0 to 4 and satisfy the relationship: $a^3 + b^3 = 4$; a^4 and b^4 each independently denotes an integer from 0 to 4 and satisfy the relationship: $a^4 + b^4 = 4$; the sum of a^1 to a^4 is 2 or more; and when any of a^1 to a^4 and b^1 to b^4 denote an integer of 2 or more; corresponding pluralities of any of X^1 to X^4 and Y^1 to Y^4 may each independently be the same or different and M represents a hydrogen atom; a metal element, an oxide, hydroxide or halide of a metal element.

3. An aqueous ink composition according to claim 1, wherein the vapor pressure of the hydrophilic organic solvent is lower than that of water.

4. An aqueous ink composition according to claim 1, wherein the fluorine type surfactant is an anionic compound.

5. An aqueous ink composition according to claim 1, wherein the fluorine type surfactant is contained in the aqueous ink composition in an amount of 0.2 to 4% by mass.

6. An aqueous ink composition according to claim 1, the composition further comprising at least one compound selected from the group consisting of a neutralizing agent, a hydrophobic high-boiling point organic solvent, a dispersant and a dispersion stabilizer.

7. An aqueous ink composition according to claim 1, wherein the color microparticle dispersion further contains an oil-soluble polymer.

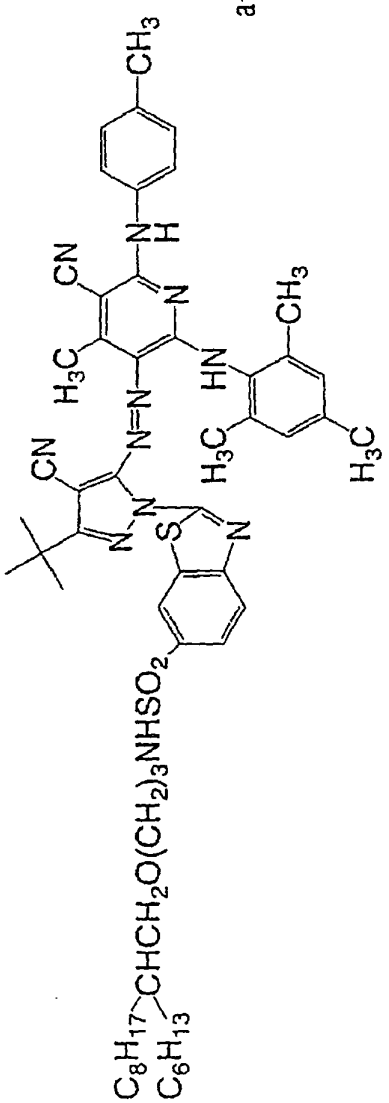
8. An aqueous ink composition according to claim 7, wherein the amount of the hydrophilic organic solvent to be used is 10 to 2000 parts by mass based on 100 parts by mass of the oil-soluble polymer.

9. An aqueous ink composition according to claim 8, wherein an amount of the oil-soluble polymer to be used is 10 to 1000 parts by mass based on 100 parts by mass of the oil-soluble dye.

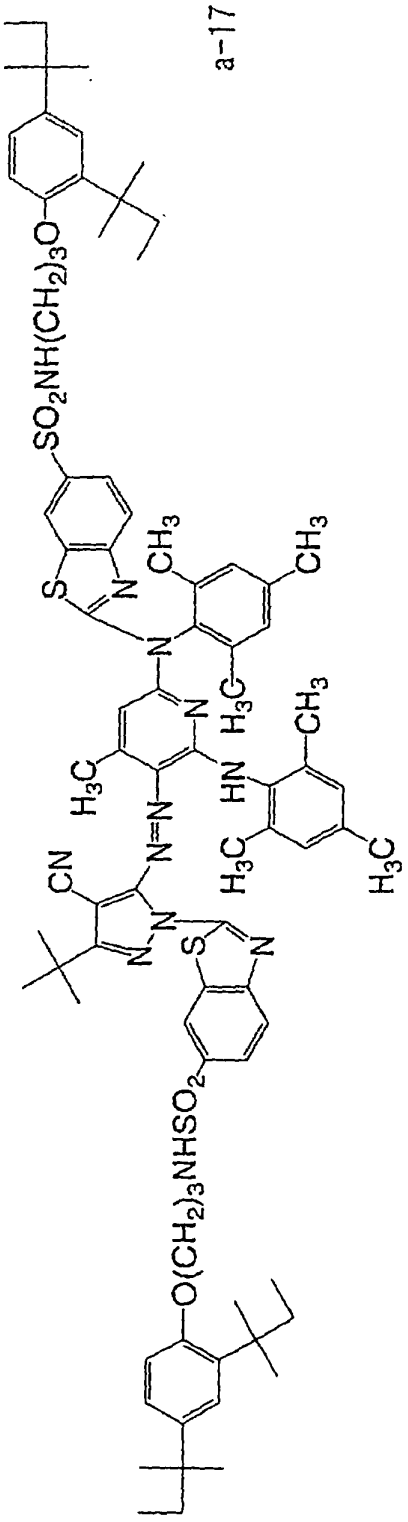
10. An aqueous ink composition according to claim 1,

wherein the oil-soluble dye is the following compound:

a-7



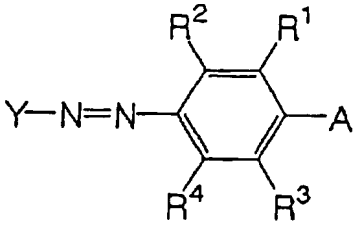
a-17



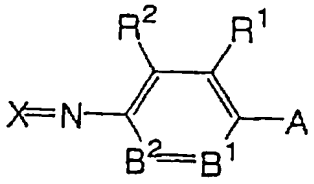
11. An ink jet recording method for recording an image by using an aqueous ink composition comprising a color microparticle dispersion including an oil-soluble dye, a hydrophilic organic solvent and a fluorine type surfactant other than a perfluoroalkylenesulfonic acid or derivatives thereof and applying the ink to a surface for receiving the image.

12. An ink jet recording method according to claim 11, wherein the oil-soluble dye includes at least one selected from the group consisting of compounds represented by the general formulae (I), (II), (Y-I), (M-I) and (C-I):

General formula (I)



General formula (II)



wherein R^1, R^2, R^3 and R^4 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, a cyano group, a hydroxy group, a nitro group, an amino group, an alkylamino group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, an amido group, an arylamino group, a ureide group, a sulfamoylamino group, an alkylthio group, an arylthio group, an alkoxycarbonylamino group, a sulfonamido group, a carbamoyl group, a sulfamoyl group, a sulfonyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, a heterocyclic oxy group, an azo group,

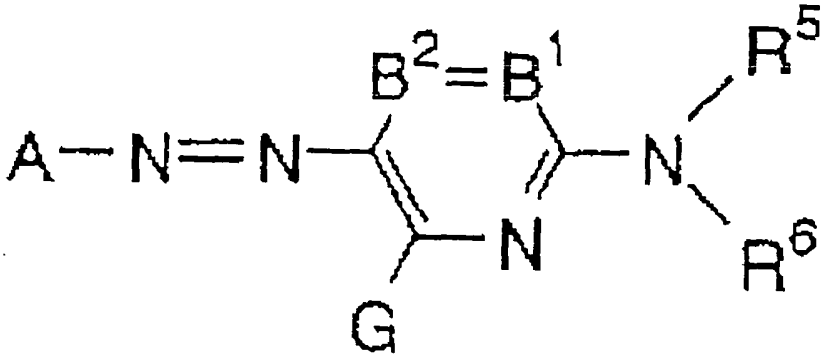
an acyloxy group, a carbamoyloxy group, a silyloxy group, an aryloxycarbonyl group, an aryloxycarbonylamino group, an imide group, a heterocyclic thio group, a sulfinyl group, a phosphoryl group, an acyl group, a carboxyl group or a sulfo group; A represents $-NR^5R^6$ or a hydroxy group, R^5 and R^6 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group or a heterocyclic group and may be bonded with each other to form an aromatic ring or a hetero ring; B^1 represents $=C(R^3)-$ or $=N-$; B^2 represents $-C(R^4)=$ or $-N=$; and at least one of R^1 and R^5, R^3 and R^6, and R^1 and R^2 may be respectively bonded with each other to form an aromatic ring or hetero ring;

General formula (Y-I)

$$A-N=N-B$$

wherein A and B each independently represents a heterocyclic group which may be substituted;

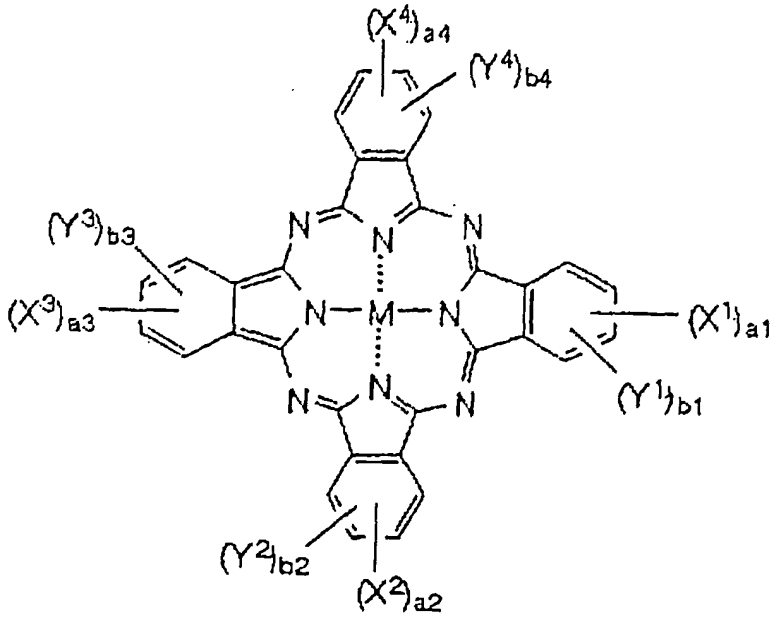
General formula (M-I)



wherein A represents a substituent including a five-membered hetero ring; B^1 represents $=CR^1-$ and B^2 represents $-CR^2=$, or one of B^1 and B^2 represents a nitrogen atom and the other

of B^1 and B^2 represents $=CR^1-$ or $-CR^2=$; R^5 and R^6 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, an acyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, an aryloxycarbonyl group, a carbamoyl group, an alkylsulfonyl group, an arylsulfonyl group or a sulfamoyl group where each group may further have a substituent; G, R^1 and R^2 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an aliphatic group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, a cyano group, a carboxyl group, a carbamoyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, an aryloxycarbonyl group, an acyl group, a hydroxy group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, a silyloxy group, an acyloxy group, a carbamoyloxy group, a heterocyclic oxy group, an alkoxycarbonyloxy group, an aryloxycarbonyloxy group, an amino group substituted with an alkyl group, an aryl group or a heterocyclic group, an acylamino group, a ureide group, a sulfamoylamino group, an alkoxycarbonylamino group, an aryloxycarbonylamino group, an alkylarylsulfonylamino group, an arylsulfonylamino group, an aryloxycarbonylamino group, a nitro group, an alkylthio group, an arylthio group, an alkylsulfonyl group, an arylsulfonyl group, an alkylsulfinyl group, an arylsulfinyl group, a sulfamoyl group, a sulfo group or a heterocyclic thio group where each group may be further substituted; and R^1 and R^5 or R^5 and R^6 may be bonded to form a five- or six-membered ring;

General formula (C-I)



wherein X^1, X^2, X^3 and X^4 each independently represents $-SO-Z^1$, $-SO_2-Z^1$ or $-SO_2NR^{21}R^{22}$; Z^1 represents a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group or a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group; R^{21} and R^{22} each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group or a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group; R^{21} and R^{22} are not both hydrogen atoms at the same time; Y^1, Y^2, Y^3 and Y^4 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an alkenyl group, an aralkyl

group, an aryl group, a heterocyclic group, a cyano group, a hydroxy group, a nitro group, an amino group, an alkylamino group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, an amido group, an arylamino group, a ureide group, a sulfamoylamino group, an alkylthio group, an arylthio group, an alkoxycarbonylamino group, a sulfonamido group, a carbamoyl group, a sulfamoyl group, a sulfonyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, a heterocyclic oxy group, an azo group, an acyloxy group, a carbamoyloxy group, a silyloxy group, an aryloxycarbonyl group, an aryloxycarbonylamino group, an imide group, a heterocyclic thio group, a phosphoryl group, an acyl group, a carboxyl group or a sulfo group where each group may further have a substituent; a^1 and b^1 each independently denotes an integer from 0 to 4 and satisfy the relationship: $a^1 + b^1 = 4$; a^2 and b^2 each independently denotes an integer from 0 to 4 and satisfy the relationship: $a^2 + b^2 = 4$, a^3 and b^3 each independently denotes an integer from 0 to 4 and satisfy the relationship: $a^3 + b^3 = 4$; a^4 and b^4 each independently denotes an integer from 0 to 4 and satisfy the relationship: $a^4 + b^4 = 4$; the sum of a^1 to a^4 is 2 or more; and when any of a^1 to a^4 and b^1 to b^4 denote an integer of 2 or more, corresponding pluralities of any of X^1 to X^4 and Y^1 to Y^4 may each independently be the same or different; and M represents a hydrogen atom, a metal element or an oxide, hydroxide, halide of a metal element.

13. An ink jet recording method according to claim 11,

wherein a vapor pressure of the hydrophilic organic solvent is lower than that of water.

14. An ink jet recording method according to claim 11, wherein the fluorine type surfactant is an anionic compound.

15. An ink jet recording method according to claim 11, wherein the fluorine type surfactant is contained in the aqueous ink composition in an amount of 0.2 to 4% by mass.

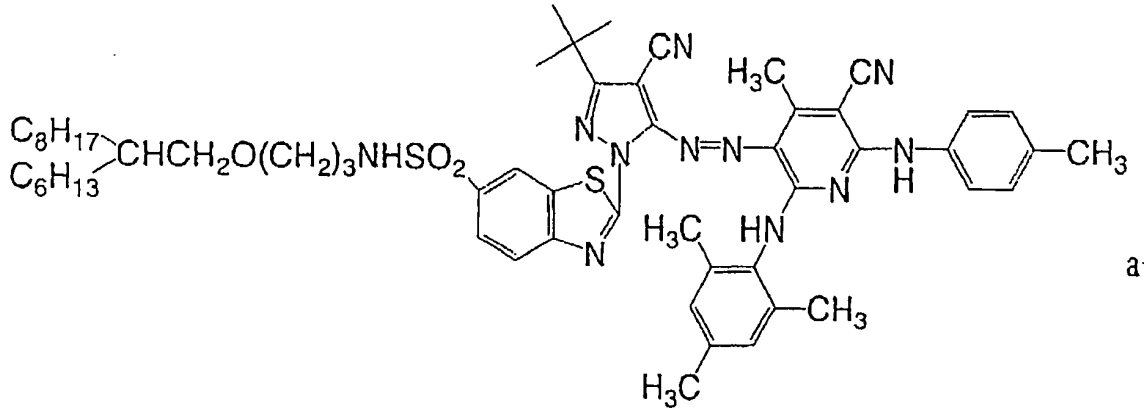
16. An ink jet recording method according to claim 11, wherein the aqueous ink composition further comprises at least one compound selected from the group consisting of a neutralizing agent, a hydrophobic high-boiling point organic solvent, a dispersant and a dispersion stabilizer.

17. An ink jet recording method according to claim 11, wherein the color microparticle dispersion further contains an oil-soluble polymer.

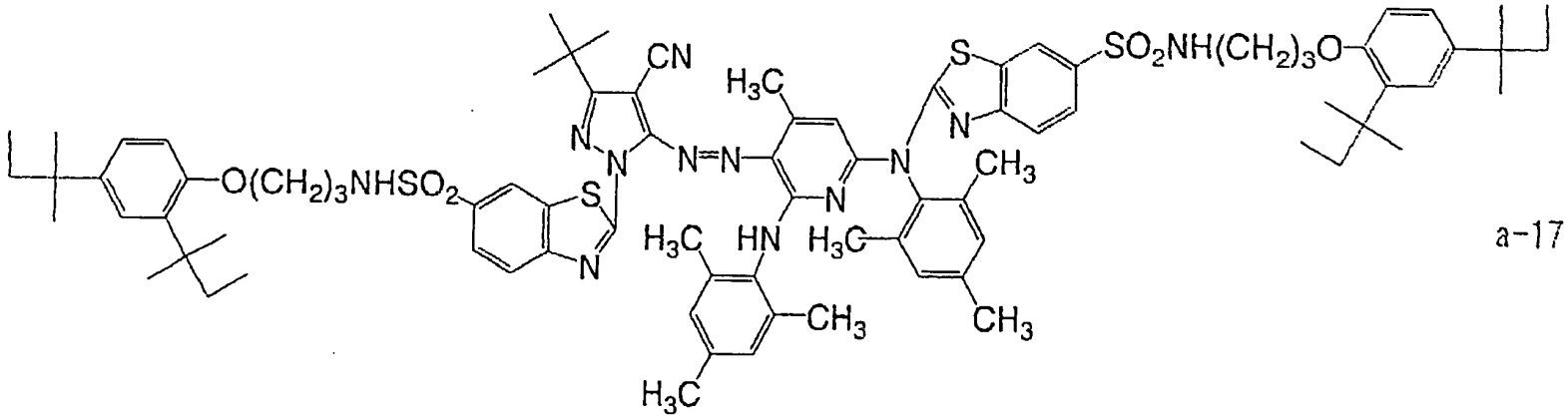
18. An ink jet recording method according to claim 17, wherein the amount of the hydrophilic organic solvent to be used is 10 to 2000 parts by mass based on 100 parts by mass of the oil-soluble polymer.

19. An ink jet recording method according to claim 17, wherein an amount of the oil-soluble polymer to be used is 10 to 1000 parts by mass based on 100 parts by mass of the oil-soluble dye.

20. An ink jet recording method according to claim 11, wherein the oil-soluble dye is the following compound:



a-7



a-17